

The Papers of Robert Morris

January 29, 1989

Mr. Eric P. Newman
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis, Mo. 63105

Dear Mr. Newman:

As you can see from the enclosed announcement, volume 7 of The Papers of Robert Morris will be published shortly. Two topics included in it will I believe be of special interest to you.

Our publication of the early records of the Bank of North America exposed us to some data on the first bank notes which I do not think was available to you when you published your book. I have enclosed copies of the relevant pages with the appropriate passages marked in red. Also enclosed is our note on the Nova Constellatio coinage which also contains some new material.

Any help you can give us in publicizing our findings and seeing to it that they are included in the appropriate numismatic sources will be greatly appreciated. Although John Catanzariti elected not to publish an illustration of a bank note in volume 7, I would like to thank you again for all your information on that subject.

Sincerely yours,

Elizabeth M. Nuxoll
Elizabeth M. Nuxoll, Ph.D.

Directors

Elizabeth M. Nuxoll
Project Director & Editor
Mary A. Y. Gallagher
Coeditor
Nelson W. DeBruin
Associate Editor
Charles E. Van Stenberg
Editorial Advisor
E. James Ferguson
Editor Emeritus

Sponsored by

Queens College, CUNY
under grants from the
National Endowment
for the Humanities
and the
National Historical
Publications and Records
Commission

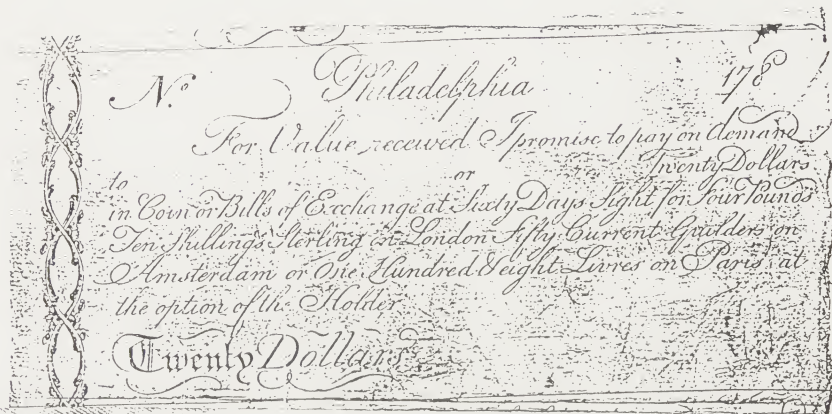
Published by

University of
Pittsburgh Press



Queens College, CUNY
Flushing, New York 11367-0904
Telephone 718/670-4208

718-631-5309



This is Robert Morris tobacco note sent by Nuxoll to me
Copy obtained by Nuxoll from Downing.

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

February 6, 1989

Mrs. Elizabeth M. Nuxoll
The Papers of Robert Morris
Queens College, CUNY
Flushing, NY 11367-0904

Dear Mrs. Nuxoll:

I sincerely appreciate your letter of January 29, 1989 and did not know until I telephoned you that you knew I had almost finished a revision of Early Paper Money of America. It was so thoughtful of you to send me those pages of your Volume 7 in which you knew I would have a particular interest.

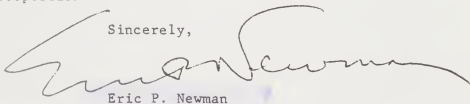
Your offer to send me illustrations and data on Robert Morris army bills of various denominations is most welcome as I can include this find of yours as a separate issue.

Selling to numismatists a single volume out of series should not present a problem when it contains a subject of particular interest to advanced numismatists. I have an idea which might be helpful. There are several numismatic book sellers who by virtue of their trade cater to scholarship and on whose mailing lists there are some of your potential customers. Can you offer them any commission if they sell your books? Is there a library discount which is available? Their names are Kolbe, Wilson, Davis, Money Tree, etc. Also I think you could get a small article about the content of your book in The Asylum which is a publication of the Numismatic Bibliomania Society. Naturally I believe Colonial Newsletter will help when asked.

If any of the above is helpful, I'll supply further data.

Thanks again for your coopertion.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Eric P. Newman', with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Eric P. Newman

EPN:bv

The Papers of Robert Morris

February 7, 1989

Dear Mr. Newman:

Enclosed are the glossies of the six month Morris notes issued for army pay in 1783, and summaries of the information we have gathered so far. No formal note on them has been prepared yet for volume 8. There are many documents in volume 8 dealing with the issuing of the notes, too many to burden you with. If there is any other specific information you would need, just ask. One page of these notes appears in Fred Anderson's book, but the watermarks etc. are not visible.

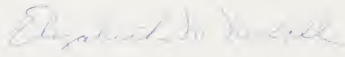
I also forgot to mention the notes we have done in volume 7 on the Hillegas notes or subsistence notes issued to army officers from January 1783 until disbandment of the army. You might wish to add that data to your revised book as well. We have never been able to locate a copy. Perhaps some collector somewhere has seen one.

Do you think some formal article on the bank notes or the Hillegas notes would be useful in the Numismatist? We were thinking only in terms of announcements of what is in the volumes (see enclosed notice), but if you think the data would be more effectively disseminated by being converted into article form, I'm sure we could arrange something.

I'm still embarrassed about the Justicia. Worse yet it was spelled correctly when we quoted the Fiat Justitia slogan. It was just one of those things we spelled wrong at the beginning and got used to looking at. At least the illustrations will show the correct spelling. Thanks for trying to set us straight. Am still waiting a call from the press that they have received the volume from the binders.

Good luck with your book. We are looking forward to seeing it.

Sincerely,



Elizabeth M. Nuxoll

Directors
Elizabeth M. Nuxoll,
Project Director/Coordinator
Mary A. Y. Gallagher,
Coordinator
Nelson S. Dearmont,
Associate Editor
Clarence L. Ver Steeg,
Editorial Advisor
E. James Ferguson,
Editor Emeritus

Sponsored by
Queens College, CUNY
under grants from the
National Endowment
for the Humanities
and the
National Historical
Publications and Records
Commission

Published by
University of
Pittsburgh Press



Queens College, CUNY
Flushing, New York 11367-0904
Telephone 718/670-4208

No.

No.

Office of Finance,

1783.

SIX Months after the Date, pay, on Account of the United States, to

Five Dollars.

Five Dollars.

To

Documenting Early American Finance: The Papers of Robert Morris

As Superintendent of Finance of the United States from 1781 to 1784 under the Articles of Confederation, Robert Morris, the "Financier of the American Revolution" was responsible for "keeping the money machine going" after the collapse of the Continental currency. His papers, now being published in nine volumes, document the creation and use of many of the coins, notes and certificates of the Revolutionary Era and provide a wealth of new information for numismatists and scripophiles. Volumes six and seven also include illustrations of the coins and financial instruments referred to in their texts.

Volume 7 (November 1, 1782-May 4, 1783), published in February 1989, prints the documents relating to Morris's presentation to Congress in April 1783 of the Nova Constellatio pattern coins, the earliest of which he described as "the first that has been struck as an American Coin." Along with handsome illustrations of these rare coins, with their unique Libertas/Justitia (Liberty and Justice) motto, appear notes summarizing the most recent research on their production and design and their relationship to subsequent American coinage and to the development of national consciousness. Also of interest is a report of December 12, 1782, drafted by Gouverneur Morris, the assistant Superintendent of Finance, discussing the value at which foreign coins should be received at the American treasury. These notes and documents supplement the discussion of Morris's plan for a mint of January 15, 1782, which appeared in volume 4.

Another major contribution in volume 7 is a discussion of the virtually unknown subsistence notes or Hillegas notes. Signed by

Michael Hillegas, Treasurer of the United States, they were issued in 1783 to army officers to use for purchasing food and other necessities from army contractors or on the open market.

Appearing in the appendix are the early records of the Bank of North America. These document the procedures of the nation's first national and commercial bank, created to implement Morris's Plan for Establishing a National Bank of May 17, 1781, which was published in the opening volume of this series. One highlight is an illustration depicting one of the bank's first checks, one dated March 4, 1782, and signed by Owen Biddle. An even greater contribution is the most complete discussion available in print of the production, design and use of the first American bank notes.

Those desiring further data on early American financial instruments should consult volume 6 (1984), which illustrates and explains the celebrated "Morris's notes." Personal notes drawn by the Superintendent on his cashier, John Swanwick, they were issued to finance the Yorktown campaign and for other public purposes until the nation's credit could be reestablished. These were the notes of which the Financier boasted "You may very truly tell your Antagonists that from one End of this Continent to the other I can obtain Whatever is wanted for the public Service, by a Scrip of the Pen."

Also illustrated and analyzed are Continental currency, loan office certificates (Revolutionary war bonds), quartermaster certificates issued by the army for supplies, final settlement certificates issued to pay the public debt, and the bills of exchange drawn against foreign loans. First issued for interest on loan office certificates, such bills were also sold in Philadelphia by Haym Salomon, official broker to

the Office of Finance, and in Boston by James Lovell, receiver of Continental taxes in Massachusetts.

Researchers and collectors of documents of the American Revolution will also find invaluable the biographical sketches identifying the innumerable public officials, merchants, manufacturers, and financiers who appear in the volumes.



April 26, 1978

Mr. John Catanzariti, Associate Editor
The Papers of Robert Morris
Parsons annex
75-40 Parsons Boulevard
Flushing, NY 11365

Dear John,

I hope these photos will answer your needs for the different types of liquidated debt certificates we have in the volume titled as follows:

Certificates of the Office of Finance
(Blank), 1783. 1 vol. 1/4 inch. RG 53.

Sample pages of this volume have been reproduced, also, on M1014, roll 23, target 5, which was done by Hope Holdcamper before she retired in 1970. M1014 is titled: Central Treasury Records of the Continental and Confederation Governments, 1775-1789 (23 rolls). Hope assigned the (blank volume) records to roll 53, Bureau of Public Debt, because they are probably most closely associated with entry 14, NC 120. I had first become aware of them because Carmilita Ryan had scheduled the volume for disposal when she did her draft inventory of RG 56 in the mid-1960s. I did not want to throw the series out and placed it with our pre-Federal Treasury Department records which were taken from a variety of fiscal record groups in 1972 and kept in one stack area in anticipation of the Bicentennial.

The 1783 booklet has 50 folio pages, bound into 100 pages on paper, size 7½ by 12 inches. Two different screens were used for the manufacture of the paper and the folio pages were bound alternately into a booklet of 100 pages. For example, folio pages 38 and 39 (unnumbered in the booklet, numbers entered with soft pencil for descriptive purposes, only) bear different watermarks, e.g. #38, \$5.00 (H) \$10.00 (J) and \$15.00 (L), \$20.00 (N), \$50.00 (P), \$100.00 (R); #39, \$5.00 (A), \$10.00 (B), \$15.00 (C), \$20.00 (D), \$50.00 (E), \$100.00 (G). (Note: designation of letters is tentative and the best I can do visually.)

I did not intend to send you so many duplicate photographic prints. The person who did the order in our lab left out half of the needed photos and it had to be redone.

My best to you and Dr. Ferguson.

Sincerely,

James L. Harwood

JAMES L. HARWOOD
Judicial and Fiscal Branch
Civil Archives Division

Enclosures

PS Also enclosed are xeroxographic copies of several other types of certificates which were found among the miscellaneous Treasury accounts of the First Auditor's Office. If in the future you want photos of these other types - let me know and we can make copies of them, too. The reason they have survived is because they were settled when the 1790 loan was reopened for a short time in 1818 and 1820 under special acts of Congress. They have all been filmed as a part of the series of miscellaneous Treasury accounts, 1790-1840, (M1235), the filming was done in the 1960's but no descriptive pamphlet has ever been published.

Jim

the off. of the Paymaster Genl. to the President of Congress
To The President of Congress

(Elias Boudinot)

Office of Finance 18 July 1783

Sir

I would sooner have replied to the Act of Congress of the eleventh Instant if I had not been prevented by other Business, which required immediate Attention. The Act recites a Representation to Congress that certain Parts of the Army retired on furlough have not received the Pay &c.⁽¹⁾ I will not contest the Truth of this Representation: But when I come to state such Facts as are within my Knowledge I shall appeal to the Candor of Congress how far that [the] Representation will warrant a Censure against me.

I am directed to compleat without Delay the same Payment to the Officers and Soldiers of the Massachusetts Line which were ordered to be paid to the Army at large. Congress will be pleased to observe that they have passed no particular Order to which the above Resolution can refer. The general Acts which relate to Paying our Army form the Authority on which the Payment alluded to was made. Supposing however that by the Resolution is meant three Months Pay in Notes payable at six Months from the Date I must take the Liberty to remind Congress that compleating the Payment to any Part of the Army is not the Business of my Department but of the Paymaster General. All which can depend on me is to put those Notes into his Hands when called for and this has been done as fast as possible.

I am directed to report the Reasons why the Troops lately furloughed did not receive a Part of their Pay previous thereto. Not being able Sir to make so full report on this Subject as I could wish I

have written a Letter to the Paymaster General of which the Enclosure Number one is a Copy.⁽²⁾ The Answer to this Letter shall be transmitted as soon as received. The Facts relating to that Matter which are within my Knowledge are these.

On the ninth Day of April last a Committee of Congress did me the Honor to call for the Purpose of consulting on certain Propositions contained in a Letter from the Commander in Chief to an honorable Member from Virginia. One of these Propositions was to make the Army three Months Pay previous to their Disbandment. My Reply was an Acknowledgement that the claim was very reasonable a Declaration that I doubted of the Practicability and a Prayer to be indulged with Time for Consideration. On the fourteenth of April I wrote a Letter to that Committee In which I had the Honor to inform them that three Months Pay amounted according to the Estimates to seven hundred and fifty thousand Dollars.⁽³⁾ That to supply so large a Sum was utterly impracticable or indeed to obtain any considerable Part. That the most which could be done was to risk a large Paper Anticipation. That to render the Arrangements for that Purpose effectual in an Official Point of View would be a work of Time. That the Period of my Official Existence was nearly arrived that disbanding the Army in a Manner satisfactory to them and to the Country was doubtless desirable. That I beleived it to be practicable altho extremely difficult and that I should be ready at all times to give my Advice and Assistance to those who might be charged with that delicate and perilous Undertaking.

On the twenty second of April Congress were pleased to Appoint a Committee to confer with me relative to my Continuance in Office I told that honorable Committee that late Advices from Europe gave a new

Completion to our Affairs and prayed some further time for the Receipt of Intelligence. On the twenty fourth of April I had the Honor to inform the Committee that if Congress thought my Assistance essential towards completing such Payment to the Army as might be agreed on &c. I would consent to a further Continuance in Office for that Purpose but prayed to be excused from that Service if Congress could otherwise accomplish their Views.

On the twenty eighth of April Congress were pleased to resolve that the public service required my Continuance in Office till Arrangements for the Reduction of the Army could be made and the Engagements taken in Consequence as well as those already taken should be completed. On the second of May Congress were pleased to pass some further Resolutions on the same Subject which I shall shortly have occasion to mention. On the third of May I had the Honor to entreat of your Excellency that you would inform Congress I entertained a proper Sense of their Assurance of firm support and in Reliance on it should continue my zealous Exertions for the service of the United States. ⁽⁹⁾

On the ninth of May having had a Conference with the Minister of War on the Resolutions of the seventh and twenty eighth of April and second of May we took the Liberty to request that a Committee might be appointed to confer with us on the Subject of these Resolutions. On the fifteenth of May two Gentlemen of that Committee did us the Honor of the Conference requested. ⁽⁵⁾ In which it was stated as impracticable to make any Payment to the Army unless our Expenditures were immediately and considerably reduced. The Committee however being desirous to have the Situation of things stated to them in writing I wrote them a Letter on the same Day shewing that on the last Day of April we were in advance of

our Resources to the Amount of six hundred thousand Dollars that our foreign Resources were exhausted That our domestic Resources as far as they consisted in Sales of public Property were considerably reduced that as far as they consisted in the Produce of Taxes they were extremely slender and precarious. That the Monthly Consumption of the Army was at least double the monthly Produce of Taxes that if they were kept longer in the Field they would consume every Resource by which the Payment could possibly be made or hazarded and therefore that Unless the far greater Part of our Expences was immediately curtailed the Object Congress had in View by their Resolutions of the second of May could not possibly be accomplished. This Letter was accompanied with the necessary Documents to establish the Positions contained in it.

On the twenty sixth of May it was resolved that Commander in Chief should be instructed to grant furloughs &c. And this Resolution was communicated to me on the twenty seventh. Thus Sir from the ninth Day of April when this Matter was first proposed until the twenty seventh Day of May when the final Determinations of Congress were made known My Conduct was of Necessity suspended.

On the twenty ninth of May I informed the Commander in Chief of my Determination to issue Notes payable at six Months from the Date for three Months Pay and explained to him the reasons why I could not make the Payment in any other Mode. In reply to this I received on the fifth of June a Letter from the General dated the third which was brought by Express and urged the transmission of a Part of those Notes. I immediately wrote an Answer in which I informed him that on Saturday Evening the thirty first of May the Paper arrived from the Maker that on Monday the second of June it was delivered to the Printer, that he had

agreed to send the first Parcell of Notes to me on Friday the sixth of June and that as soon as I could sign them they should be delivered to the Paymaster be sent forward. On the seventh of June the Paymaster received fifty thousand Dollars on the ninth fifty thousand and on the thirteenth One hundred thousand. So that in six Days I signed six thousand Notes besides the other Business of my Office. That Paper made on Purpose for this Business was necessary no Man can Doubt or if it could have been doubted the recent Attempts to counterfeit these Notes is a sufficient Proof. That the Printing was to take Place before the signing must be admitted. The only Delay therefore with which I can be chargeable must be in the signing of them and upon that Subject I shall say Nothing. If by any Means a Delay happened after the Notes were delivered into the Pay Office I presume that the Paymaster General will be able to Account for it. I shall only add that he has received half a Million of these Notes as will appear by the enclosed note of the Payments Number Two.

I am also directed Sir to Report the Manner in which I expect to redeem the notes in question. Congress will be pleased to recollect that the issuing of these Notes arose from a Proposition made by the General and warmly adopted by them. That altho I was very desirous of gratifying the wishes of the Army I had great Apprehensions as to the Ability of doing it. And that from a View of the Scantiness of our Resources I felt extreme Reluctance in giving my Consent. As to the Means Of redeeming the Notes Permit me to refer Congress to the Letters which I had the Honor of writing to your Excellency on the seventeenth of March and first of May. To my Correspondence with the honorable Committee of Congress on the fourteenth and sixteenth of April Copies

whereof is enclosed in the Paper Number three. Add to a circular Letter to the States of the twelfth of May of which a Copy is enclosed in the Page Number four.⁽¹⁰⁾ Permit me also to refer to the various Accounts which have been rendered to Congress of the State of my Department: And to these let me add what appears on their own Minutes On the second of May they declared it to be their Desire when the Reduction of the Army should take Place to enable the Officers and Soldiers to return to their respective Homes with Convenience and Satisfaction for which Purpose it would be indispensable to advance them a Part of their Pay. They declared further that there were many other Engagements for which the Public Faith was pledged and the punctual Performance of which was essential to the budget of the United States. And they further declared that neither of those important Objects could be effected without the vigorous Exertions of the several States in the Collection of Taxes. From a Conviction of these Facts Congress were pleased to call upon the respective States in the most earnest Manner to forward the Collection of Taxes. As an additional Means to accomplish the same End they were pleased to apply for a further Loan of three Million Livres to his most Christian Majesty. And they Resolved that the Superintendant of Finance be directed to take the necessary Arrangements for carrying the Views of Congress into Execution. And that he be assured of their firm Support towards fulfilling the Engagements he has already taken or may take on the public Account during his Continuance in Office.

Having already so fully stated the Situation of my Department I have only to say in Answer to the Order I have received that I rely on the firm Support of Congress solemnly pledged to me (for the Purpose of inducing my Continuance in Office) to redeem those Notes issued to the

Army as well as to fulfill all the other Engagements which I have taken or may take on the public Account.

Before I close this Letter I beg Leave to assign my Reason for reducing my Report to that Form. It is because I had rather bear the Censure contained in the Acts of the eleventh of July however painful than Place on the Minutes of Congress any Thing which may hold up the Idea of Precipitancy on their Part. (P)

With perfect Respect I have the Honor to be Sir your Excellency's most obedient and humble Servant

Robt Morris

His Excellency the President of Congress

List of Payments made on a Warrent: on the Treasurer of the United States drawn by the S.I. of Finance dated the 7th: June last for Drs: 536,901 18/90 ths.

June 7. 1783 Paid J. Pierce.....	50,000
9.....Ditto.....	50,000
13.....Ditto.....	100,000
17.....Ditto.....	50,000
18.....Ditto.....	30,000
19.....Ditto.....	30,000
July 5.....Ditto.....	100,000
14.....Ditto.....	50,000
18.....Ditto.....	40,000

500,000

Summary on the six month notes

In April 1783 Washington wrote Bland on conditions in the army ~~said~~ said absolutely indispensable army receive at least three months pay; committee formed; meets with RM, April 9; April 14, RM writes the committee saying can only be paid by paper anticipation backed by him personally; can't do it because it could ruin him, leave him at mercy of his successors in office; May 1, RM agrees to stay on in office, until ^{new loan requested from France} army paid; arrangements made to print up notes; originally hoped they would be at two or three months sight, had to settle for six months sight; delay in printing and forwarding notes; arrive at camp after many of the troops furloughed; considerable criticism on that score; notes bought up by contractors and other merchants at depreciated rate; RM accused of speculating in own notes; Ordered to advertise that his notes will be exchanged by receivers in various states, as Congress believes troops did not know that, hence the severe depreciations;

Notes paid ^{promisingly} by drawing on Dutch loan in Holland; \$530,000 being protested in March 1784 for lack of funds (Dutch loan came in slow) but eventually Dutch loan raised the money and RM able to retire in November with accounts paid.

Some notes apparently still circulating after that time however.

*Drawn on John Swanwick
Watermarked US National Debt
Printed by Hall & Sellers*

*Notes are on account of the U.S. but also backed by RM's personal credit
See April 14, 1783 RM to Committee of Congress. That is why RM so insistent of Congress's pledge of support as condition of remaining in office & providing the army pay.*

Scary, May 21, 185-

James H. Wood
Mary G. G. G.

yes According to Jim Harwood, pencil settlement certificates
seem to have been watermarked 'US National Debt'
as well. He has samples (those issued by William Chinn
of Rhode Island, e.g.) if we need them.

Note: It was on this day that RLM found that Congress on
May 26 had authorized Govt to grant indulgences. See
RM to Pres of Congress, July 18, 1783.

It is not clear on whom these notes were drawn.
I have not yet found any reference that says they were
drawn on John Sumner. Other possibilities: Hillegar.

Drawn on Sumner

EMN

See Philip

NOTE: See Scary, June 6, 1783

* check Accounts of 1785 (and 1791?) for ~~discontinue terminology~~ these notes
if any - also Waste Books etc. Nothing in check
See notes taken on relevant documents in
separate book on major issues 1783.

For continued circulation of Morris's Notes
see Advertisement, January 3, 1785 -
from New Haven Gazette. also 2

For counterfeiting of these notes, see Daniel
Smith to RLM, July 17, 1783, and notes

SECTION A

CENTRAL TREASURY RECORDS

ACCOUNT BOOKS (MISCELLANEOUS)

CERTIFICATES OF THE OFFICE OF FINANCE (BLANK), 1783. 1 vol. $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.
Entry 404 of draft inventory. RG 56.

[24 A]

This booklet was printed to provide the Office of the Superintendent of Finance with blank certificate forms which could be issued in denominations of \$5, 10, 15, 20, 50, and 100 denominations. These notes would be paid six months after the date on account of the United States. None of the forms appears to have been used.

[(This entry is an addition to the Pre-Federal List compiled by
Kathryn Murphy in 1970.)]

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

February 13, 1989

Mrs. Elizabeth M. Nuxoll
The Papers of Robert Morris
Queens College CUNY
Flushing, NY 11367-0904

Dear Mrs. Nuxoll:

What a pleasure to have such complete and prompt assistance from you in my new edition's additions. Your data is so welcome and I am very grateful.

I am enclosing photocopies of my writeup of the 1781 and 1783 Morris notes. If you feel like improving or correcting them, please let me have your suggestions.

In view of your comment on page 278 in Vol. 7 about my interpretation of the Short and Long Bobs, I feel I should point out (1) that if 1783 6 months notes were intended to be Long Bobs as Anderson stated, then the Short Bobs (being two kinds, sight and 60 days) are not clearly defined by the expression as being one or the other; and (2) that the sight and the 60 day notes were virtually all paid off by the time the 6 month notes were issued and there would be little reason to make a distinction in common parlance when only one issue was outstanding. The expressions had to have been developed in 1783 if Long Bobs refers to the 1783 issue. Thus I tend to feel that the distinction was when both sight and 60 day notes were outstanding. I assume there is no probative data as you state. Is what I say logical? In addition I think the 6 months notes would not circulate from person to person as they were discounted too heavily by brokers.

If you could photocopy your page on the Gouverneur Morris foreign coin values of December 12, 1789, I would like to have it.

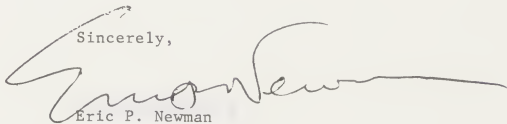
I will include the Hillegas notes in my book as they qualify by having denominations and being bearer items. You have given me adequate data for my purpose.

In the letters used as watermarks in the paper for the 1783 notes you will note that F is omitted possibly because it could be scraped into an E; I is omitted because it can be too easily altered; and O and Q can be made by doctoring a C. How careful our officials were then!

I must be frank with you on a possible publication in **The Numismatist** of an article on the new Morris notes or the Hillegas notes. If it would help sell your books or stimulate interest in the subject for a reasonable number of people, then a writeup would be great. However, when an item cannot be collected there is a general reluctance of many to studying it. You must be the judge. There is also a magazine **Paper Money** which publishes such items and reaches a specialized group. Naturally, any numismatic magazine ought to be delighted to have something entirely new.

Again many thanks and I will be one of the first to order Volume 7.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Eric P. Newman', with a long, sweeping horizontal line extending to the right.

Eric P. Newman

EPN:bv

The Papers of Robert Morris

March 3, 1989

Dear Mr. Newman:

Enclosed are the photocopies you requested of Gouverneur Morris's report on coin values of December 12, 1782, and related calculations of June 18, 1782 which were published in volume 5. Also enclosed are your draft texts with comments and supplementary material to support my comments.

As indicated in our notes to volume 6, I don't know which notes the "Long Bob" and "Short Bob" terms referred to, and you must decide for yourself whether to keep your original distinction or qualify it. The only source for the information apparently is the 19th century statements of James Rees, Morris's former clerk. The best argument against the sight notes being the "short bobs" is that they are payable immediately, not in a short time. My best guess is that both expressions referred to timed notes, and referred to the time left to run on them at the time you received them. But nothing is provable.

The situation is further complicated by the fact that there was another type of Morris note, which we call a Morris bill of exchange, and which in some accounts presented to Congress, Morris's clerks labelled as "Written Notes". They are explained in part at the August 29, 1782 document I sent you, and also in the July 19, 1782 letter which I enclose. These were issued in both 1782 and 1783, particularly but not exclusively to army contractors. I do not know if more were issued in 1784. Large numbers of the 60 day notes were also issued in 1783, and were still in circulation when Morris issued the 6 month notes.

I decided to prepare a draft note for volume 8 on the 6 month notes while I could still benefit from your expertise. You should particularly note that they were issued for other purposes besides army pay. The amount issued for all purposes up to November 4, 1783, could be calculated. More were issued after that date but I do not know how many. Never having seen the original volume of the blank notes, I do not know if there are any other watermark letters on pages in the volume besides those on the photos the National Archives sent us.

I sent my notice to Coin World and the Colonial Newsletter. If you can tell me the address and contact person at the Asylum, I'll write them as well. I referred the issue of the bookstores to the press for their consideration.

We've been doing some work on the Connecticut Pay Table Notes. I couldn't find them either in your book or in Anderson's. Are they notes or certificates? Are they written up anywhere?

Wouldn't it be wonderful if after our writeups appear, someone turns out to have or know the whereabouts of examples of other types of Morris notes? Thanks for your help.

Elizabeth M. Nuttall

Directors

Elizabeth M. Nuttall
Project Director/Cooditor
Mary A. V. Gallagher
Cooditor
Nelson S. Dearmont,
Associate Editor
Clarence L. Ver Steeg,
Editorial Advisor
E. James Ferguson,
Editor Emeritus

Sponsored by

Queens College, CUNY
under grants from the
National Endowment
for the Humanities
and the
National Historical
Publications and Records
Commission

Published by

University of
Pittsburgh Press



Queens College, CUNY
Flushing, New York 11367-0904
Telephone 718/670-4208

2045 Continental Currency

Robert Morris * 1781-1782

Indented circulating notes or drafts personally signed by Robert Morris as maker and issued by him beginning on August 28, 1781 for the purpose of paying for supplies and other needs of the United States, ~~including the~~

Yorktown, Virginia military campaign. There is no specific provision that these notes were actually United States obligations. Due to the almost total collapse in value of Continental Currency by 1781 the personal obligation of Robert Morris was much more acceptable to suppliers and merchants than any obligation which the United States under the Continental Congress might have authorized or issued. However, the Morris notes should be construed as quasi-official United States bearer obligations because (1) they were signed when Robert Morris was Superintendent of the Office of Finance of the United States (1781-1784); (2) they were drawn on John Swanwick, then Cashier of the Office of Finance of the United States; (3) they were issued to pay for governmental expenses; and (4) the money for payment of the notes was obtained from taxes, loans, and other funds received by the United States or on its account. The first issue of these numbered notes was in three convenient denominations, was undated, and payable to bearer at sight. The copper plate for printing the issue was engraved by Robert Scot who became United States Mint engraver from 1793 to 1820. The paper on which the notes were printed contained a post horn as a watermark. This issue was apparently popularly referred to as Short Bobs and was partially refinanced in mid-1782 by dated notes of similar type in four denominations due 60 days after issuance. The latter were referred to as Long Bobs and were also personally signed by Morris and drawn on Swanwick and only the text specified by Morris is known. It provided:

"At Sixty Days from the Date pay on Account of the United States _____ Dollars to _____ or bearer".

Long Bobs

The paper for the ~~later issue~~ was watermarked UNITED STATES and also contained a different single number watermark on each denomination to deter and detect denominational alteration. The name "Bobs" apparently referred to the issuer's first name of Robert and the difference in due dates apparently gave rise to the "Short" and "Long" appellation.

Early in 1782 many of the Short Bobs were paid at the Bank of North America or exchanged for its bank notes as Morris originally had intended. Morris instructed Receivers of Continental Taxes to accept his notes as money or specie regardless of due date. Because of the appearance of counterfeit \$ 20 Short Bobs, further circulation of all Morris' notes was stopped by him on November 8, 1782 when only \$ 16,670 were ~~outstanding~~ outstanding. Both short Bobs and Long Bobs were paid in full and ink cancelled with a large X on their face prior to destruction.

Illustration

Denominations & Note letters

Robert Morris * 1783

Indented circulating notes or drafts personally signed by Robert Morris and issued by him from the United States Office of Finance and on account of the United States for three months pay to members of the Continental Army furloughed at the end of the American Revolution. As in the two prior issues of circulating notes signed by Morris he was using his personal credit to assure acceptance because the ability of the United States to meet its obligations was doubted. The notes were drawn on John Swanwick, Cashier of the Office of Finance of the United States, and were payable to bearer six months after date. The issue had six convenient denominations (\$ 5, 10, 15, 20, 50, and 100), three notes being printed on each sheet, and was on paper watermarked U.S. NATIONAL DEBT and with a different one letter watermark on each denomination to deter and detect alteration. Hall and Sellers of Philadelphia printed the notes from set type and ornaments with the payee, the drawee, the note number, the day, and the month to be inserted in ink. There were ~~6000~~ ^{issued during} 6000 notes totally \$ 200,000, the June 7-13, 1783 period, which indicates that 1000 sheets from the low denomination form and 1000 sheets from the high denomination form were so issued, assuming all three notes on each sheet were included in the total. Over \$ 500,000 in notes were finally emitted.

When Morris was asked to remain for a further period as Superintendent, he did so relying on the firm financial support of the Continental Congress to redeem or discharge his outstanding 1783 notes and other personal obligations taken on the public account.

New
illustration

\$ 5 (Watermarks A + H) DRMD

\$ 10 (Watermarks E + J) DRMC

\$ 15 (Watermarks C + L) DRMA

\$ 20 (Watermarks D + N) DRMD

\$ 50 (Watermarks E + P) DRMC

\$ 100 (Watermarks G + R) DRMA

↑ this means "remainder" exists
(omitted prices)

Letter to the President of Congress, July 10, 1783

Morris's six month notes were drawn on John Swanwick. They were printed on paper manufactured by Mark Willcox and printed by Hall and Sellers, under the supervision of Benjamin Dudley. [See Diary, April 10, May 6, 7, and 9, and 27.] Each bore the watermark U.S. National Debt plus an additional watermark of a capital letter underneath. Fifty folio pages of notes were bound into 100 page volumes 1/4 inch thick, each containing \$10,000 worth of notes. Each page measured 7 1/2 by 12 inches and bore notes of three denominations: 5, 10, and 15, or 20, 50 and 100 dollars. Many, perhaps most, of those issued for army pay, bore the date June 10, and fell due in December. (Those paid to the Maryland troops may have born a June 9 date) Others issued later bore later dates, and were not payable until 6 months after their day of issue. [See Daniel Parker to RM, July 17, RM to Benjamin Harwood, July 29, and Diary, August 6.]^(12.5.1) The notes were numbered according to the sequence in which they were issued, not necessarily in the order in which they appeared in their original volumes. Sample blank pages are found in an unused volume of Certificates of the Office of Finance (Blank), 1783, RG 53, DNA; some of these pages were reproduced in Central Treasury Records of the Continental and Confederation Governments, 1775-1789 (Microcopy 1014, roll 23) [send for this roll, we do not have it]. The editors wish to acknowledge the assistance of James L. Harwood, of the Judicial and Fiscal Branch, Civil Archives Division, of the National Archives and Records Division, Washington, D.C., for locating the volume of notes and providing the ~~f~~relevant descriptive data.

Accounts of these notes were among those sent to Congress with RM's letter to the President of Congress of November 10, 1783.

See "No 3. Containing Printed and Written Notes Commencing with Book Y and ending with Book No. 11." It is located in the Miscellaneous Papers of the Continental Congress, 1774-1789, Record Group 11, General Records of the United States Government, DNA (Microcopy no. 332, roll 9, frames 369-414 [check which ones are for the 6 month notes]) At the end of each account is a notation "N.B. Those Crossed are Paid" and the date November 4, 1783. Each account lists the number of the bill, and the amount, with the cross following it if the note was already paid. Included are records for books Y and Z and a to y. Each book apparently contained \$10,000 worth of notes except for Book y which is labeled to have contained only \$4,670 worth of notes, and was therefore not completely used. These lettered books refer to the 6 month notes given to Paymaster General John Pierce and issued to the army for three months' pay and total \$264,670 (confirm). Assuming that ^{the 5, 11, 17} books A to X were also for \$10,000 each, those books would record an additional \$240,000 in notes to the army, for a total of \$504,670. Relatively few of the notes are marked as paid. (Do we want to do a total? No more than one-third).

Another set of accounts records "Six Month Notes issued to Sundry Persons" beginning with notes paid to Quartermaster General Timothy Pickering on July 7, 1783. It records additional payments of notes to Pierce for \$40,000 on June 10, and \$20,000 on August 1; these are presumably also for the three months' pay. (confirm). That would amount to \$564,670 worth of notes for army pay. [compare this with our other estimates] It records notes issued not only to Pierce and to Pickering, but to Pennsylvania contractor John Hazlewood and Company, to Clothier General John Moylan to pay for the debts of his department (see Diary,

July 12 and 18), to Benjamin Lincoln, Secretary of War, apparently for the pay of officers who were prisoners of war, to Captain Thomas Read for the expenses of the Bourbon, to William Winder for his pay as Commissioner of Accounts for Delaware, to Daniel Parker and Company for their contract to evacuate troops from South Carolina, to Richard Frothingham for the expenses of the Military Stores Department, and to John Brown (Nov. 3 check purpose, not given in Diary). An additional account records "Six Month Notes issued to Col. Edward Carrington, October 28, 1783," for a book of \$10,000 worth of notes issued to Carrington as Quartermaster General for the Southern Army. The 6 month notes were quickly counterfeited in New York. See Daniel Parker to RM, July 17, 1783, and notes.

Various controversies arose concerning these notes:

When complaints arrived from Massachusetts that the notes failed to reach the troops before they were furloughed, Congress demanded an explanation from RM, to which RM replied with this letter. Other complaints arose that the troops did not know that the receivers of taxes had been instructed to exchange the notes for whatever cash they had on hand, and consequently were selling their notes to speculators at very depreciated rates (see RM to the President of Congress, July 15, and Advertisement, August 16, and notes).

Related complaints charged that RM had delayed issuing the notes until the various contractors could stock goods which they could sell to the troops at exorbitant prices in exchange for their pay. [cross ref to where covered. Include some of the following ideas there: Having some portion of the payment to the troops made in goods had been part of the original suggestions made by Daniel Parker and Company to Washington and

taken up with RM, but no record exists of whatever terms RM may have made with the contractors. It is certain that the contractors were forwarding some goods to military posts in anticipation of pay. Falling prices for the type of goods sent probably made this arrangement less advantageous to the troops than originally planned, and the demands on the contractors' resources from their supply contract with the evacuating British, no doubt caused the contractors to make less cash available than originally hoped for. [cite the Moses Hazen to Washington letter, and whatever else is available.]

RM was also accused of speculating in the 6 month notes. RM issued an angry denial, but warned against calumniating all those who accepted notes at a discount, arguing that if reputable men refused to be involved with the notes, those receiving them would get even less money should they need to part with them before they fell due. See RM's Circular to the Governors of July 28, 1783; see also Diary, August 12, and RM to Pierce, August 12. [Contractors Daniel Parker and Company were certainly among those purchasing the notes at a discount (10%) later in the year, but there is no evidence of RM's involvement in that transaction. See Agreement between John Holker Esqr, in behalf of Messrs. Le Gouteulx and Company and Daniel Parker and Company, October 14, 1785 (i.e., 1783), and Parker and Company receipt to John Holker, for £3900 Sterling in bills agreeable to the annexed agreement, Holker Papers, (xxx, 5848?); possibly also Melancton Smith and Company to Holker, July 24, 1783), DLC. or cross ref to where this is covered.]

Among the measures adopted to support the credit and ultimately pay of the 6 month notes are the following:

RM sent strong appeals to the various governors urging tax collection to support the credit of and ultimately pay off his anticipations and sought to deter the states from deferring tax collection until the notes were due in December. Nevertheless, he noted " . . . I can never be broke until notes already due are brought and payment of them declined here. See RM to Benjamin Harwood, and to James Lovell, both July 29, RM's circulars to the governors of June 5, July 11 and 28, and RM to the Governor of Massachusetts, August 19. In his letter to the Governor of Massachusetts, of July 14, 1783, he proposed that the state treasurer cash the 6 month notes or exchange them for state treasury receipts that the state was considering issuing to its own troops. At the same time he warned that the states would not receive credit on requisitions for separate payments to their own troops that were not accomodated with the general measures he had made for equal payments to the entire Continental army (correlate this with the Maryland troops issues).

Beginning late in May RM urged both La Luzerne and the various commissioners abroad to do whatever they could to obtain foreign loans to help cover his notes. No further funds came from France, but Dutch funds were ultimately able to come to RM's assistance. (Give cross ref- See RM to the President of Congress, May 1, 1783, and notes?, and RM to Benjamin Franklin, May 26.) RM also bought some time to cover his anticipations through such loans by complicated transactions involving borrowing the credit at the bank of Peter Whiteside, John Ross, and Isaac Hazlehurst, all longtime business associates. See RM to Willink etc., August 6, October 23, and December 31, 1783, and RM to the President of Congress, March 17, 1784.

On efforts by KM's enemies to sabotage his means of paying off his anticipations, see the notes to RM to the President of Congress, May 1, 1783, and RM to John Jay, November 4.

To the President of Congress, November 10, 1783

Note 1.

With this report RM enclosed at least three record books of the notes he issued on public account. Only one such book has been found. It bears the label "No 3. Containing Printed and Written Notes Commencing with Book Y and ending with Book No. 11." It is located in the Miscellaneous Papers of the Continental Congress, 1774-1789, Record Group 11, General Records of the United States Government, DNA (Microcopy no. 332, roll 9, frames 369-414). At the end of each account is a notation "N.B. Those Crossed are Paid" and the date November 4, 1783. Each account lists the number of the bill, and the amount, with the cross following it if the note was already paid. Included are records for books Y and Z and a to y. Each book apparently contained \$10,000 worth of notes. Book y is labeled to have contained only \$4,670 worth of notes, and was therefore probably not completely used. These lettered books appear to refer to the 6 month notes given to Paymaster General John Pierce and issued to the army for three months' pay and total \$264,670 (confirm). Assuming that books A to X were also for \$10,000 each, those books would record an additional \$240,000 in notes to the army, for a total of \$504,670. Relatively few of the notes are marked as paid. (Do we want to do a total?). Another set of accounts records "Six Month Notes issued to Sundry Persons" beginning with notes paid to Quartermaster General Timothy Pickering on July 7, 1783. It records additional payments of notes to Pierce for \$40,000 on June 10, and \$40,000 on August 1 are presumably also for the three months' pay. (confirm). That would amount to \$584,670 worth of notes for army pay.

[compare this with our other estimates] It records notes issued not only to Pierce and to Pickering, but to Pennsylvania contractor John Hazlewood and Company, Clothier General John Moylan, Benjamin Lincoln, Secretary of War, Captain Thomas Read for the expenses of the Bourbon, William Winder for his pay as Commissioner of Accounts for Delaware, Daniel Parker and Company for their contract to evacuate troops from South Carolina, Richard Frothingham (16 oct- check purpose), and John Brown (Nov. 3 check purpose). An additional account records "Six Month Notes issued to Col. Edward Carrington, October 28, 1783," for a book of \$10,000 worth of notes issued to Carrington as Quartermaster General for the Southern Army (confirm).

Separately recorded are the records of "Written Notes" beginning with Book No. 1 Commencing the 18th of June & Ending 16 August, 1782, and continuing through Book No 11 Commencing May 16, 1783. These seem to refer to the Morris bills drawn for various large denominations on John Swanwick (see RM to the Receivers, July 19, 1782; they seem not to include the 60 day notes RM described in his letter to the Receivers on August 29, 1782, since even where series of notes in standard denominations appear, they do not match the denominations recorded in that letter). Included among those recorded on this list are those issued to Daniel Parker and Company on March 24, 1783, and May 16, 1783 (see Diary entries for those dates). No sample of these written notes has been found.

No accounts for either Morris's sight notes or the 60 day notes appear among the extant records. It is not known whether such accounts were included among those submitted to Congress. If not, it might indicate that Morris did not consider such notes as drawn on public

account, or alternately, that they were all paid and he did not see them as relevant to the congressional inquiry.

Also accompanying this letter are the accounts of Treasurer Michael Hillegas of the subsistence notes bearing his signature issued to the army from Janaury 1, 1783 until September 29, 1783, the date of his account. They record a total of 3,254 sheets of notes at \$40 per sheet totaling \$130,160 as issued, with 839 sheets (worth \$33,560) remaining on hand. Of the \$130,160 issued, \$93,132 was already paid, with \$34,028 still remaining to be redeemed.

Sample page of
J. White - notes

account
of the
of the

Water Notes
of the
of the

of the
of the

of the
of the

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a ledger or account book. The text is organized into columns, with some entries appearing to be dates or numerical values. The script is dense and fills most of the page.

Handwritten text in a cursive script, continuing the ledger or account book. The text is organized into columns, with some entries appearing to be dates or numerical values. The script is dense and fills most of the page.

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a ledger or account book. The text is organized into columns, with some entries appearing to be dates or numerical values. The script is dense and fills most of the page.

Dr. H. S. Condit

26/1/1968

1940

Br. N.

25.6.11

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

March 22, 1989

Elizabeth M. Nuxall
The Papers of Robert Morris
Queens College CUNY
Flushing, NY 11367-0904

Dear Mrs. Nuxall:

I appreciate and thank you for your letter of March 3, 1989 and its suggestions and enclosures. I now go along with your logic about the Short and Long Bobs as being 60 day and 6 months maturities, but I don't think the time left to run could have given use to the names as that would be too indefinite.

I am coming to New York for the week of April 10 and if you think a visit would be practical I can come. I'll be with my daughter's family (Mr. & Mrs. Peter S. Solomon, 79 E. 79th St. Tel. 737-1584).

The publisher of the Asylum is David Block P.O. Box 12473, Gainesville, FL 32604.

I wrote Ned Downing who says he has the largest private collection of early American fiscal paper and asked him about Pay Table Notes of Connecticut. I know nothing about them.

Written notes or bills of exchange of Morris would not be in my classification of money so I have never studied them. I have had to limit my research area.

I share your hope that someone will find some unknown types of Morris notes.

Sincerely,

Eric P. Newman

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

645 Cecil Avenue St. Louis, Missouri 63105

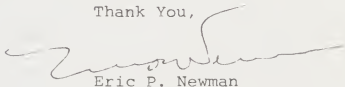
March 27, 1989

Mr. Peter Oresik
University of Pittsburgh Press
127 N. Bellefield Ave.
Pittsburgh, PA 15260

Dear Mr. Oresik:

We would like to order Volumes 6 & 7 of the Papers of Robert Morris. We understand there is a discount of 20 % on the \$ 55 per volume price and a check is enclosed accordingly for \$ 88.00.

Thank You,



Eric P. Newman

The Papers of Robert Morris

March 30, 1989

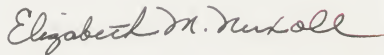
Dear Mr. Newman:

Thank you for the information in your last letter. Have written Mr. Block, and had already spoken with Ned Downing when your letter arrived. I was rather surprised so little was known on the Pay Table Notes. Will see what we can come up with.

I would be happy to meet with you when you visit in April. You are welcome to come to our office if you wish, or, if that is not practicable, I could arrange to meet with you in town.

Thanks again for your help. Hope to see you soon.

Sincerely,



Elizabeth M. Nuxoll

Directors

Elizabeth M. Nuxoll,
Project Director/Coeditor
Mary A. Y. Gallagher,
Coeditor
Nelson S. Dearmont,
Associate Editor
Clarence L. Ver Steeg,
Editorial Advisor
E. James Ferguson,
Editor Emeritus

Sponsored by

Queens College, CUNY
under grants from the
National Endowment
for the Humanities
and the
National Historical
Publications and Records
Commission

Published by

University of
Pittsburgh Press



Queens College, CUNY
Flushing, New York 11367-0904
Telephone 718/670-4208

Res: Robert Nuxoll 718 631 5309
Subway #7 Flushing to Main St Flushing
16303 Horace Harding Blvd 5th Floor.



**Mercantile
Money Museum**

Mercantile Tower
Seventh & Washington
St. Louis, Mo. 63101
314-421-1819

April 17, 1989

Elizabeth M. Nuxoll
Queens College, CUNY
Flushing, NY 11367-0904

Dear Elizabeth:

I just returned from a wild week in New York. Enclosed
is the newspaper publicity from Coin World

It was a true pleasure to meet and work with you and Mary,
and to be with real historians.

I'll get to the other matters in due course.

Thanks,

Eric P. Newman

278 672 4205

The Papers of Robert Morris

May 7, 1989

Dear Mr. Newman,

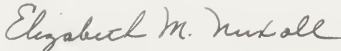
According to Washington's relative George Washington Parke Custis, Washington did offer Robert Morris the post of Secretary of the Treasury, but Morris turned it down and recommended Hamilton. I do not think there are other sources to confirm it, but I have no reason to believe it is not true. Washington's friendship for Morris is well known. See Sumner, The Financier and Finances of the American Revolution, p. 204, citing Custis's Recollections and Private Memoirs of Washington (New York, 1860), p. 349.

The only source on the phrases "long bobs" and "short bobs" I could find is O. Turner's The History of the Pioneer Settlement of Phelps and Gorham's Purchase and Morris's Reserve (Rochester, 1851), 242, cited in Sumner, II, 151. I can't locate our notes from that source at the moment, but I know they say nothing that is more explicit than Sumner's summary. The clerk being quoted is James Rees. Sorry to have to leave the waters so muddy.

Regarding your write up on the six month Morris notes, I should mention that the notes were used primarily, but not exclusively, for army pay. I think the draft note I sent you pointed that out.

Hope all goes well on the revisions of your book. Enclosed is our new brochure showing the Nova Constellatio Coins.

Sincerely,



Elizabeth M. Nuxoll

Directors

Elizabeth M. Nuxoll,
Project Director/Cooditor
Mary A. V. Gallagher,
Cooditor
Nelson S. Dearmont,
Associate Editor
Clarence L. Ver Steeg,
Editorial Advisor
E. James Ferguson,
Editor Emeritus

Sponsored by

Queens College, CUNY
under grants from the
National Endowment
for the Humanities
and the
National Historical
Publications and Records
Commission

Published by

University of
Pittsburgh Press



Queens College, CUNY
Flushing, New York 11367-0904
Telephone 718/670-4208



**Mercantile
Money Museum**

Mercantile Tower
Seventh & Washington
St. Louis, Mo. 63101
314-421-1819

June 21, 1989

Elizabeth M. Nuxoll
Papers of Robert Morris
Queens College
Flushing, NY 11367-0904

Dear Elizabeth:

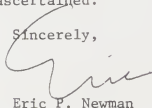
As you requested there are enclosed the copies of the Cajori articles containing the relationship of Robert Morris and the \$. It is a pleasure to help.

I will naturally mention your organization's assistance to me in The Early Paper Money of America and anything else I write where you have been helpful.

I will call you to ask you specifically how I can be of help in your fund raising efforts.

As to when the Bank of North America pamphlets were printed I will call you to ask how the date can be better ascertained.

Sincerely,



Eric P. Newman

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

August 25, 1989

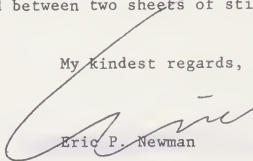
Mrs. Elizabeth M. Nuxoll
The Papers of Robert Morris
Queens College CUNY
Flushing, NY 11367-0904

Dear Elizabeth:

I found a Robert Morris draft in my collection and thought I would send you a copy of it, which is enclosed.

Unfortunately, it is laminated between two sheets of stiff plastic.

My kindest regards,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Eric P. Newman', is written over a faint, rectangular stamp that also contains the name 'Eric P. Newman'.

EPN:bv

enc.

(over)
No 148
£150
Sterling
Philad^a April 6th 1776
At Sixty days sight pay this third of Exchange (first, second and fourth not paid) to Mr. William Bell or order
One Hundred and Fifty Pounds Sterling,
value Received which place to account as I advise
To Mr. John Rucker -
London

Robt Morris

1786 Colonial Draft on London for £150 signed by Robert Morris, Financier of the Revolution and signer of the Declaration of Independence.

pay the within contents to
Darius D. Knapp or order

William Brewster

The Papers of Robert Morris

November 1, 1994

Eric P. Newman
Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri 63105

Dear Eric:

We are about to publish volume 8 of The Papers of Robert Morris and wish to use as an illustration the blank pages of Morris's six-month notes issued in 1783. I was unable to locate the glossies of the notes and remembered I had sent some to you for use in your book. According to my records I sent you some glossies in February 1989; I do not have anything in my file indicating they were returned. Could you check your files to see if you still have the glossies, and, if so, return them to us as soon as possible. Otherwise, I shall have to arrange to have new ones prepared by the National Archives.

We hope you are well and still enjoying your travels and other adventures. Was your paper on the dollar sign ever published? If so, we would love to have a copy.

Did you ever discover more on the origins of the Nova Constellatio coppers? We have finally been working in the Constable papers, but most of the records for the period when the coins were created are missing.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth M. Nuxoll

Elizabeth M. Nuxoll

Directors
Elizabeth M. Nuxoll,
Project Director/Coeditor
Mary A. Y. Gallagher,
Coeditor
Kathleen H. Mullen,
Assistant Editor
Clarence L. Ver Steeg,
Editorial Advisor
J. James Freyason,
Editor Emeritus

Sponsored by
Queens College/CUNY
under grants from the
National Endowment
for the Humanities
and the
National Historical
Publications and Records
Commission

Published by
University of
Pittsburgh Press



Queens College/CUNY
Flushing, New York 11367-1597
Telephone (718) 997-5180

Rec 718 631 5309

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

Elizabeth Nuxoll
Papers of Robert Morris
Queens College, CUNY
Flushing, NY 11367-1597

November 7, 1994

Dear Elizabeth:

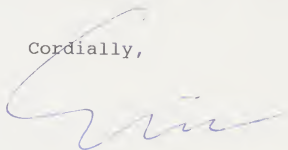
Congratulations on finishing Volume 8 of the Papers of Robert Morris. I look forward to reading it.

I found the three glossy photographic prints of the six month notes and enclose them at your request. Please figure the interest for five years on them as I do not know the applicable rate. Two are different sheets of the same denominations.

It brought me great pleasure to read your correspondence again. You have been a wonderful help to me. Many thanks again.

Other letters from me are enclosed or will follow promptly.

Cordially,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Eric P. Newman', with a stylized, flowing script.

Eric P. Newman

enclosure